

Public sale of Horses  
Depository on Thursday.  
6 o'clock. 6350







[illegible][illegible][illegible]

servants were rationed with pork, either salted or fresh. A great deal of (Olinde's) hettin pork was then used. Beef was then sold by the carcass.

As beef became plentiful, those who sought foreign ports to raise colonial; but the climate was gradually becoming to slaughter their oxen for their servants. The high price of wool prevented sheep from being slaughtered for ration and for export. The climate was not so good for wheat, except when *hoeds* prevailed, which were then more frequent than now, it was generally in *causes*. It has been sold in the market at 4s. 6d. The cry then was "What shall we do with our wheat?" What a wonderful rich country is New South Wales! It was liberally by Sir Thomas Brisbane. The Australian newspaper first made its appearance; and in another year the *Monitor*, the *Observer*, the *Advertiser*, the *Colonist*, the *Spirits* nor malt liquor were made in the colony, the chief beverage of the colonists being beer, and that we continued to import from England. The *Colonist* was favoured, and amidst much public odium to the *Colonist* what with droughts and floods, the colony was by no means a fruitful country, and that we continued to import from England, containing very few inhabitants, and that of its equality with England as to fertility, seeing that the colonists not only exported no malt liquor, nor butter, etc., but could not produce enough of these commodities for their own use.

Distillation was then allowed. I remember being present in the hall-room of Governor Macquarie, when the subject of distilling from grain was discussed before Governor Macquarie and Commissioner Bigge: the latter doubted the propriety of it, but the former was so much in the right, that this was firmly denied to the agriculturists present; and distillation from grain was then forthwith allowed.

All the world knows, that the distiller soon perceived the Government was not sugar, rather than close the distilleries. The consequences of this petition being granted form a history well known to the head of every section, and his people are now supplied with the assistance of the rich proximate lands of Van Diemen's Land, malt enough to supply one single distillery (for the other had long shut up) could not be produced at all. The impurity of their own water, so that grow upon bread, and the poverty such of our settlers as were merely farmers and not graziers, (though the supply grows daily more abundant,) have been very inadequate, which enlarged the market of wheat-growers.) still continuing, the most intelligent amongst them began to look for relief from the Government, and they attempted to procure such a law, emanating from some large wheat-growers at Hunter River, was made in the time of Governor Darling by the latter for their own use, was also countenance the petition. The attempt however, has never been abandoned in secret. And now, headed by a member of Council, against wealth and experience of Government seems about to result in success. But it can succeed. It is impossible that our Legislature in embryo will be so very young as to pass such a law as this. Nay, if every member by the latter for their own use, was also anxious for such a law, they would not do to pass it in the face of the great authorities against it; some of which were judiciously published by the members in a recent number of your journal.

E. S. HALL.

**ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION**

We insert for the information of the public, abstract of all the public sales which take place

**TODAY.**

MR. S. LYONS.—At No. 69, George-street near the Royal Hotel [late Mr. Ayrone] at 10 o'clock, House and Shop Fixtures, by the latter for their own use, was also Stationary Wines, and Cargo of the *Giraffe* from Manila.

MR. PRICE.—At the Market Wharf, at 8 o'clock, three Measure Sailing Boats.

MR. J. BRYAN.—On or about 18th July, T. Farm called Longlight, near Parramatta.

**REDUCED FARES TO PARRAMATTA.**

MATTA, PER "COMET."

This splendid new Steamer will start TUESDAY EVENING AT 4 P.M., from Thomas's Wharf, for Parramatta, returning again to Sydney following Monday. She has very superior accommodations and is currently reported to be the fastest boat on the river; every attention will be paid to the comfort of the passengers, and the care we have taken of the cargo at a proportionate reduction with the fares as under, viz.—

Cabin fare to Parramatta .....	s. d.
Storage ditto to ditto .....	2 0
Storage ditto to Kissing Point .....	2 0
Storage ditto to ditto .....	1 0
Cabin ditto to Bedlam Point .....	1 0
Storage ditto to ditto .....	0 6

**OR THE CLARENCE RIVER STEAMSHIP "MELLY."**

THE above-named schooner will sail for the Clarence River on Saturday next, the 24th inst. For freight or passage apply to the Master, or Captain, at the Wharf, or to Mr. William Cole, Argyle-street.

**FOR NELSON AND PORT NICHOLSON.**

THE fine fast-sailing brigantine STAR OF CHINA, containing 112 tons register, Ward, Co. master, will commence taking cargo for those ports on the 15th inst. She has a greater portion of her cargo engaged, and will be despatched on the 8th proximo. For freight or passage (having scarce lost accommodations) apply to

JOHN GIBBLETT,  
90, Pitt-street.  
or to CHARLES PERRY,  
Thomson's Wharf.

June 21. 83

**FOR LONDON.**

THE fast-sailing All British built ship CHILYDIAH, containing 350 tons, D. D. Wishart, commander, having the whole of her dead weight engaged, will leave Melbourne on Friday, tomorrow, and she is commanded by an experienced surgeon, and has very superior accommodations for passengers. Freight or passage apply to Captain Wishart, on board, or to

GEORGE THORNE, Jam-street, Sydney, June 20. 83—39

**FOR SALE.**

AT MR BRIG CALYPSS 104 tons register; was found, and ready for sea. Apply to CAMPBELL, HILL, and CO.

**CITY ELECTION.**

To the Electors and Citizens of Sydney generally.

I, the undersigned, member for Sydney, hereby permit to return his best thanks to the electors and citizens generally, for the honour of their attendance at the election held yesterday, and those other distinguished honours which they were pleased to confer on me. I am deeply indebted to the friends of the Westworth and himself during the course of the day, and to the friends of the City of Sydney, who would join him in tendering this cordial expression of their mutual feelings.

W. BLAND.

Pitt-street North, 20th June. 83

**MR. HUSTLER.**

The late General Commission request the attendance of the Branch Commissioners, at the Albion Hotel, George street, on FRIDAY, Evening at seven o'clock, the 23rd instant, for the purpose of considering the report of the

all the friends of Mr. Hustler are invited to be present.

**GEORGE CHARLES STEWART.**  
Honorary Secretary  
Sydney, June 20, 83

**SCHOOL OF ARTS.**  
THE DEBATE this evening (Wednesday) will be on the question "Would it be advisable to abolish the Parliamtent of Death and the  
**FIRST PRIZE**  
will be voted by the audience for the best speech. Tickets for the season 5s. each, to suit quiet gentlemen and two ladies. Brangemint tickets 1s. each, to suit the ladies. Vectors' tickets 1s. each.

**JAMES KENNIE, M.A.**  
Secretary

**ECONOMY IN CLOTHING.**  
s. d.  
A variety of Dress Coats, ready made, (not going off the top of the box) cloth, beautifully finished, from ..... 2 2 to 2  
Ditto Frock Coats of the finest Saxony Cloth, silk lined, and velvet collar, ..... 3 0 2  
Ditto Tweed Shooting Coats, of very fine quality, ..... 2 0  
Ditto Cloth and Cassimere Trowsers, well finished, ..... 0 18 1  
Ditto Vests in Valencia, Cloth, Silk and Satin, &c. .... 0 8 1  
A very fine blue Saxony cloth Ladies' Riding habit, ready made, 22 lbs. .... 2 0  
The above goods are guaranteed at least double these prices, and are marked so low to cause immediate sale, at  
**DAUMKONN'S,**  
Opposite the Treasury Gate, George-street  
83

**DEWENT SEED POTATOES.**  
Fifty tons for sale at 2s per ton; also Seed Potatoes, Warr, Barley, &c.  
**SIMON A. GARR**  
s. s. 114, 142

TO GENTLEMEN.  
JUST RE-KIVED BY WILLIAM COLEMAN, per *Stratheden*—  
Chesterfield Cigs, quite waterproof  
Cigarettes ditto, ditto  
Flot (tooth ditto)  
Cigs, 10's, all qualities, and a small  
assortment.  
Ditto Naval Cloth Caps  
Superior Blue Cloths  
Suits of (Gingham Umbrellas  
No. 6, George-street, opposite Messrs. Peck  
and Campbell's.

EX "PARKFIELD," FROM LONDON  
NOW LANDING, and on sale by the undersigned—  
Sheet steel, 7 to 8 lbs., hog bolts, and red iron  
Cogs, brandy, in bogs, barrels and quarter casks  
"Cathedral" wine, case gin, and old tom  
Port wine, Sherry, Marsala, and Buccella cases  
East India p/a's: all and bottled porter, 0's  
and bottling wine  
English cordage, canvas and twine, assorted  
Prime rams, pork, bacon, and butter  
Bottled fruits, jams and jellies, pickles, sals  
Pickled, and other goods  
Basket salt, preserved salmon, and other pr  
cans, assorted  
Muscovet raisins, currants, sperm candles, c  
case de Cologne  
Assorted saffins, and all picky, variat, tur  
time, and dissolved oil  
Pearl barley, oil butts, and Norway  
Bonnets, hats and caps, boots and shoes  
Slops, silk and woollen shawls, mouseline  
Two chromometers.

ALSO,  
A very superior short-horned cow, and well  
the attention of breeders.  
ROBAND, MACNAB, AND CO.  
8549 Barrington-st.

ENGLISH GOODS, EX "EMM  
"STRATHEDEN," AND "TROU  
DOUR."  
JUST LANDING, shipments by the al  
June 19, and on sale, at the stores of the  
designed, the following English goods:—  
Three (3) carotels Parais entrants  
Two (2) tons double Gila cheese, in  
condition  
Double hatched (300) York hams, prime  
Fifty (50) hales bacon, warranted, sold  
One hundred and forty (140) casks white  
sugar, very superior.

JOHN STIRLING  
8550

IMPROVED MOULD CANDLES.  
THE subscriber takes the present oppor  
tunity to inform the inhabitants of Sydne  
and its vicinity, that he is manufacturing a  
superior description of Mould Candles, wh  
he will sell cheap, and begs to solicit the fa  
vour of those, who, feeling confident that  
the quality of the candles will procure them a re  
sale.

W. B. ALLEN,  
Soap and Candle Manufacturer.  
June-street, near Bathurst-st.

THE highest price given for country tal  
cash, or in exchange for the best Colo  
Soap.

SHINGLES, TIMBER, LATHS  
PALING, &c.  
THE undersigned, having received f  
British Water, a large quantity of  
above articles, will sell at a lower price  
any other yard in Sydney, best forest  
shingles at 10s. per thousand, laths at 7s.  
ditto, paling 6s. ditto, at 7s. per one hundred,  
lathes, &c. inform the inhabitants of Sydne  
for any building at 10s. per one hund  
red.

WILLIAM NORTHWOOD,  
Brisbane Water Timber Yard,  
Sussex-street, opposite the Market Wh  
8553

A GREAT SAVING TO BLACK  
SMITHS AND OTHERS.  
THIRTY tons well roasted BAR  
at 27 10s. per ton, or 7s. 9d. per cwt., to  
had at R. Anderson's Stores, The Warehouse  
8516

ALSO,  
Twelve casks of Dublin Whiskey, 3 dozen  
each.

JOHN HAY  
BATHED from the Glenmore Tannery,  
No 6 and kip leather  
1 calf  
Goat and kangaroo skins  
All of a superior description to what is usu  
manufactured in this colony  
Apply to CHARLES ASHCROFTON,  
George-st.

JUNE 19.

IN THE INSOLVENCY OF R. AND  
COVENY.  
THE Creditors are requested to meet  
Provisional Trustees, at Messrs. COVE  
house, Market-street, on Thursday, the 2  
instant, at three, p.m., on special business  
for the ELECTION of a Liquidator.  
WM. FARRING, Provisional  
Sydney, June 20, 1842.

NOTICE.—THE PROPRIETORS  
OF RENNEXER COAL MINE respect  
inform the inhabitants of Sydney, that ano  
sented is held on to meet the increasing dem  
for the ELECTION of a Liquidator, and the hope to pre  
future disappointment by the arrange  
in progress.  
Rennexer Coal Depot, Davies's Wharf,  
Sydney, June 20, 1842.

NOTICE.—If Henry Atkins does not  
move the horse he left at his house, to  
fed at his place, on the 10th of September  
1842, within twenty-one days of this date,  
cause the same to be sold, to defray the ex  
pense to me for keep and attendance for the  
said horse, I will sue him for the same.  
SAMUEL PALMER, 8

Ten-Mile Hollow, June 17.

CAUTION.  
THE undersigned and Messrs. having bro  
agreements entered into by them, all  
sons are hereby cautioned against employ  
ing—  
Henry Lister, per Mary of London, (1833),  
by servitude.  
Peter Smith, per *Cowles's Harcourt*, (1837),  
by servitude.

Robert Poole, per *Fairfax*, (1833), free  
My Buckley, per *Southwest*.  
Ann Bourke, per *Ranunculus*.  
John Parnell, per *King William*.  
(This list will be continued.)  
Warrant for the apprehension of these  
peevish parties are issued.  
*Note*—A number of letters have been re-  
jected in consequence of the postage there-  
on having been previously paid.

**J. FREDERICK JOHNSON,**  
General Agency Office  
9393 Philip-st.

**W**ANTED, for a family in the vicinity  
of Sydney, a female servant on plain co-  
lour to do all her general upstanding work, at  
at Colton House, Prince street, between 6  
hours of fire and seven, p.m. A good re-  
corder will be required. \$ 8

**W**ANTED, a steady active woman, to ac-  
count herself, and make herself generally  
useful in either English or Scotch house-  
hold would be preferred. Apply to Mrs. Cou-  
per, the Rose and Crown, corner of Argyle  
and Harrington Streets. \$ 8

**W**ANTED, an active lad, about four  
years of age, to wait at table, and to  
himself generally useful in the house, and  
to M. H. Swift Office \$ 8

**W**ANTED, a Shoemaker, a man that  
will do all the above line. Apply  
to Joseph Speers, Butcher, Market Wharf. \$ 8

**E**DUCATION IN THE BUSH.  
**A** YOUNG MAN, who was in prac-  
tice as a student of medicine, and has  
attainments of education, wishes to  
with an engagement as Tutor in the bush.  
Address A. B. J., Emerald Office \$ 8

**W**ANTED, by a respectable female, a sit-  
uation as upper nurse, who can pre-  
sent satisfactory references. Apply to  
Thomas Hignett, Newcastle, a few doors  
north of Market street. \$ 8



**CARD**—A housekeeper in a married or widowed family, respectable & who has been educated in a superior manner is competent to domestic coaquies, and to the family of her employer, salary not mentioned. The advertiser is of ardent health, and would find an acquisition in any line of business store, in keeping books by single or by retail. Letters to A. W. W., at Mrs. Burt's Hat Warehouse, George-street, corner of R. street, Sydney.

**STOLKEN OR STAYED,** from Lane Cove on Wednesday, with a little boat, and a couple of men, one old, fourteen barrels, branded M. or N. on near shoulder, star forehead, four feet white, a hump under the chin. Any person who may give such information will lead to discovery of the lost boatward, by applying to Mr. John Wright, Black Horse, Campbell-street, Sydney.

**LOST.**

**O**N the Port Phillip Road, between dagal and Year, the underneath Chequins. The public are hereby cautioned against carrying horses, payable for the same.—One dated Year 5th June, amount Twelve (£12) Pounds, drawn Francis Tasse, on the Sydney Bank, in of Arthur Savage, Esq.; and one dated Year 6th June, amount Ten Pounds, in favour of Dr. Curwright, or order, draw John Dallas, on the Commercial Bank.

**KEYS LOST.**

**L**OST, on Tuesday morning, between the street and Bent-street, in Castle or Bligh streets, a bunch of keys by which they will oblige the owner by taking them at the Herald Office.

**L**OST, a small brown paper parcel, containing a pair of drawers, sent by express to Liverpool, addressed to Mr. Gore, latter place. Whoever will bring the parcel to Mr. Gore, Spring-street, or to the above address will be liberally rewarded.

**BOARD AND LODGING.**

**G**ENTLEMEN can be accommodated at the above, in a permanent house, the best part of Sydney, with either double or lodger rooms if for a temporality, terms moderate. Enquire at 75, Pitt-street, next to the Carriage Bazaar.

**SUPERIOR Board and Lodging** at Quinnes per week.—Two Gentlemen desired to share a large double-bedded room, the best part of Sydney, with either double or on the shore terms (or one would be ready at 25s per week) in a small family, whose domestic is desirably situated, within five minutes walk of the Theatre Royal, and immediately in the rear of the City of Sydney. Enquire for Captain Swindell's two new cottages, Surry Hills.

**A GENTLEMAN** of retired habits and accustomed with board and lodged a small family, where there are no lodgers, terms and locality can be ascertained on applying to  
J. FREDERICK JOHNSON,  
8334 General Agency Office, Philipps-street.

**TO BARKISTERS, SOLICITORS, & OTHERS.**

**O**FICES to be Let, on the Ground splendidly fitted up, late in the possession of Mr. Thos. J. Hughes, late of Mr. Pierson, on the premises, June 20.

**T**O LET, three stores, with large yards shed, lately occupied by Mr. R. M. R. Enquirer of Mr. Richard Chubb, corner Lower George-street, Sydney.

**TO BE LET,—OR LEASE FOR YEARS.**

**LONDON MADE ROOTS AND SHIES**

M<sup>R</sup>. BLACKMAN will sell by auction his Rooms, George-street, at the Bank of New South Wales, on SATURDAY the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock, Four cases Ladies and Children's London Shoes and Boots.

Terms at sale.

**SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES OF LAND NEAR MOUNT WINGIN.**

M<sup>R</sup>. BLACKMAN will sell by auction on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at the Rooms, George-street, Sydney, at 12 o'clock precisely,

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE

A Farm at Fagge's River, containing 660 acres with the following improvements, viz.—one large stone Cottage, six rooms; a new well, a large granary, servant's room, stable, cow-house, a large cart-shed, nearly full of hay, a large garden, and nearly five acres most of it stumped; there are thirty acres of wheat, seven acres of oats, four acres of black stock, calves, &c., and the whole well watered in the driest season.

Described in Deeds as

All that piece or parcel of Land, situate at Mount Wingin, in a parish unnamed, in County of Brisbane, in the said colony, containing about 660 acres, more or less, bounded on each side by the eastern boundary of W. H. Warland's acres, being a line north 54 chains, commencing at Fagge's River; on the north by a line south 87 chains, commencing at the same place; on the west by a line north 101 chains to Fagge's River, and on the south by that river to the south-west corner of the above parcels.

Further particulars may had on application to Messrs. Chamberlain and Holden, Auctioneers.

the Mortgage.

**VALUABLE SHOP AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GAS FITTINGS, &c.**

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

**M<sup>R</sup>. SAMUEL LYONS** will sell by auction on the premises, No. 69, George-street, at the execution of Mr. J. H. THURSDAY, Esq., &c., &c., at ten o'clock precisely, the stock, at present in the shop, consisting of the whole of the linens, shop, and Furnitures, Gas Fittings, Stoves, temporary alterations, &c., &c., which he has more lots to suit purchasers.

Terms at sale.

**WEARING APPAREL.**

**M<sup>R</sup>. SAMUEL LYONS** will sell by auction at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on FRIDAY, 23rd inst. at eleven o'clock precisely, a large quantity of new wear wearing apparel, consisting of Barout and body coats, Cloth trousers, waistcoats, Shooting coats, Tweed trousers, Cordery ditto, &c.

Terms at sale.

**IMPORTANT SALE**  
OF  
**LINEN DRAPERY, LACED, OR SILKS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, DASHY, &c.**

The entire stock of M<sup>R</sup>. E. Geard, w<sup>ho</sup> The celebrated and Uniquishing business.

**M<sup>R</sup>. SAMUEL LYONS** will sell by auction on the premises, at the corner of King Street, known as MANCHESTER HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 26th inst. at eleven o'clock precisely,

The whole of the valuable Stock comprising de laine dresses, Saxons, &c., &c., French shawls, brown holland lace, checked and acetate muslins, mulino, stout cambrics, Welsh flannels, coloured gowns, gros de Naples, satinettes, calicoes, raincoats and saratena, plain and figured cotton drawers, grass cloth, lincens, and napkins, men's and women's and woollen hosiery, gloves, lace, haberdashery, &c., in every variety.

At three o'clock will be declared at public sale

"The Premises being let and now to be given on the 1st of July, the whole stock must be removed within three days of date of sale."

**KING-STREET LITERARY**

**J. K. HEYDON** has the pleasure of announcing, that he will sell by auction on THURSDAY EVENING, at half past six o'clock precisely, the following:

A choice selection of Books, a few are enumerated below—

Sir John Moore's Campaign in Spain from 1808 to 1810, 8 vols.  
Sheridan's Works, 8 vols.  
Kilme's Sketches of Man, 1 vol., 10s.  
Criticism, 3 vols., Gentleman Farmer's Works, complete, 24 vols.  
Dante's Divine Comedy, 1 vol., 10s.  
Table Talk, 3 vols.  
Hazlitt's Lectures on the English Poets  
Ditto Characters of Shakespeare's Plays, 1 vol., Theatre  
Ditto's Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, 3 vols.  
Blair's Sermons, 5 vols.  
Chitty's Burns's Justice, 6 vols., law collection  
Louth on the Donor  
Bell's Anatomy, 3 vols.  
Pole's Anatomical Instructor  
A. C. Celi Medicine  
Moorhead's Surgery, 1 vol.  
Mawe's Descriptive Catalogue of Minerals  
Gialdome on the Female Sex  
Rennet's London Cases  
Moh's Mineralogy, 3 vols.  
Merchandise  
Malone's Shakespere, 8 vols.  
Sir Walter Scott's Poetical Works, 7 vols.  
Ditto Novels and Romances, 7 vols.  
Ditto Talisman Romances, 6 vols.  
Ditto Tales of Crusades, 4 vols.  
Ditto Waverly Novels, 11 vols.  
Lord Bacon's Works, 12 vols.  
Plutarch's Works, 4 vols.  
Cicero's Works, 8 vols.  
Simpson's Algebra  
Woodhouse's Trigonometry  
Colbert's Rural Rides  
Lawrence's Treatise on the Horse  
Moore's History of Classical Works  
King-street West, 10th June.

**MUSIC.**

**J. K. HEYDON** will sell by auction on THURSDAY EVENING, the 23rd inst. at half-past six o'clock precisely, the residue of the invoice of music, postponed one week on account of the inclemency weather, and to commence punctually half-past six o'clock.

Catalogues are now ready for delivery at the music show, at the Mart, King-street West.

**MYNERS AND MOLES** will sell by auction, without the least reserve, on THURSDAY, morning, June 22, the following goods—

Fifty dozen knives and forks, various  
One hundred dozen woven pattern plaid  
A quantity of ironware  
Fifty pairs 10-4 blankets, of a superior quality  
Corset bags  
Decorative clock  
Eight-day clock  
Six dozen stone-cutters' tools  
Second-hand mangle, all complete  
Kitchin utensils  
Nine leather horse hats  
Flinders brinks  
Fifty dozen ink  
And sundry other articles, too numerous to mention.

Terms, cash.

**CITY SALE ROOMS.**

**W. A. CHURCHMAN** will sell, at five o'clock, on THURSDAY next, 23rd inst. without reserve,  
Bandanas and Cornish Handkerchiefs,  
Moleskin Trowsers, and a variety of Drapery.

Terms at sale.

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

**W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer**, has a well, at his house, on THURSDAY next, the 22nd instant, and  
A variety of useful and handsome F  
Consisting of  
Pillows, blocks, and round dining tables  
Turned rail round  
French polished cheffionier  
Chests of drawers  
Dinner and breakfast sets  
Silver spoons, &c., &c.

Also,  
A quantity of Colonial butter and cheese

**TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS**  
**W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer**, has a well, by auction, on THURSDAY the 22nd instant, at his yard, in Hunt-  
(see opposite), for the benefit of the  
The timber used at the Hastings, com-  
pine boards and scantling, and other  
Terms—Cash.

**BRIGHTANGIE "PISCATO"**  
**W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer**, is  
is entrusted to sell, on MONDAY  
26th instant, by public auction, at his  
without the least delay,  
The useful and handsome vessel  
burden per register, 111 1/2-tons, built  
rigging, with all her standing and  
rigging, sails, boats, and apparel, fit for  
twelve hours' notice. Too much cannot  
in praise of the sailing qualities of this  
and her being a very superior sea boat  
an inventory is well found in every re-  
intending purchasers will meet with an  
information.

Her peculiar qualities makes her a  
Southern Ports. Terms at board, at the  
N.B. Captain Beard, on board, at the

0299 What, will show every attention to part-  
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(From *Tout's a Magician*.)

Did you not hear the story  
Old the legend is and true—  
How a knight of fame and glory  
All aside his armour threw  
Spouted words of peace and song,  
Pledged his word and sweat and gay,  
Sate down cross-leg'd on the shop-board,  
Sate and stich'd the live long day?  
"Taylour! Not one single shilling  
Does my trade pay you to hold,  
I to pay am really willing,  
If I truly had the gold.  
Farmers none can I encounter  
Grasiers and shepherds, such to kill;  
Therefore, prieth, gentle taylour,  
Neither not about thy bill!"

"Good Sir Knyghts, just once to offoose  
Have you tried that slippery triel;  
Hearts not to be so easily softed,  
Vainly do you ask for trick.  
Christians and its bills are coming,  
Soon will they be shewing in,  
Therefore, I pray you, my rum'nt,  
I expect you'll post the door."

"Mark, Sir Knyghts, that your knyghts bayllif,  
In the palmer's amice bound;  
He shall lead you into jail, if  
You denie the truth to town!"  
Deeply swore the young crusader,  
But the taylour would not hear,  
And the knyght, bearded bayllif  
Evermore kept menacing near.

"Neither gown nor marvelling  
Have I got my soul to bleas;  
And I'd feel extremely seedy  
Languishing in vile disease.  
Therefore, I pray you, taylour,  
Take my steed and armour free,  
Pawn them at that Hebrew unio,  
And I'll work the rest for thee!"

Lightly lea'd he on the shop-board,  
Lightly lea'd he on the shop-board,  
Lightly drew the glancing blade  
Through the growing doublet's rim.  
Gabardines in countless number,  
Did the taylour's knyghts repair,  
And entirely of the cucumber  
And on cabbage lived he there.

Once his weary task beguiling,  
With a melancholy song,  
Drove the knyght o'er miles of broadcloth  
Drove the knyght o'er miles of broadcloth.  
From her lofty lattice window,  
Look'd his taylour's daughter down,  
And she instantly discover'd  
That her knight was not her own.

"Canst thou love me, gentle stranger?"  
Blushing like a rose she stood—  
And the knyght at once admitt'd,  
That he rather thought he could.  
"He who so true shall love me riches,  
Gold, and lands, and houses free."  
"For a single pair of—small-clothes,  
I would roam the world with thee."

Then she flung him down the tickets—  
Well the knight had known  
"Take this gold, and win thy armour  
From the unbelieving Jew.  
Though in garments mean and lowly,  
Dost thou roam the world with me,  
Only as a belted warrior,  
Stranger, will I wed with thee!"

At the feast of good Saint Alban,  
In the middle of the spring,  
There was none superior jousting  
By the order of the king.

"Valiant knight!" exclaimed 'the monarch,  
Who will you please to understand,  
How he became so rich and brave,  
Shall obtain my daughter's hand."

Well and bravely did they beat them,  
Bravely battled one and all;  
But the bravest in the tourney  
Was a simple knight in mail.

None could tell his name or lineage,  
None could meet him in the field,  
And a goose regardant proper  
He upon his surcoat bore.

"Warrior, thou art a sure shield  
Him I shall give to my daughter!"  
But the champion bow'd his knee,  
Princely blood may not be wasted  
On a simple knyght like him.

She I love to look and lovely,  
But her heart is frank and free;  
And there must be in thee forthcoming,  
Though she is of low degree.

Slowly rose that nameless warrior,  
Slowly raised his steps aside,  
Fame the latter day there to increase  
Fame in beauty and in pride;  
Fame's the row of noble ladies,  
Hied to the humber seat,  
And in silence did she change  
At the taylour's daughter's feet.

E.N.  
W.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, SOUTH HEAD, FROM 13<sup>15</sup> TO 19<sup>15</sup> JUNE, 1884.

DATE.	BOON'S AER.	BAROMETER.			ATTACHED THERMOMETER.			DETACHED THERMOMETER.			WINDS.			
		51. A.M.	53. B.M.	55. P.M.	51. A.M.	53. B.M.	55. P.M.	51. A.M.	53. B.M.	55. P.M.				
THURSDAY 14	15	30.10	30.00	29.91	27	53	50	52	50	57	53	58	0.11	W. by S. W.S.W. N.N.E.
WEDNESDAY 15	16	30.03	29.98	29.97	26	53	51	51	49	53	48	49	0.12	W. S.E. N.E. N.N.E.
THURSDAY 15	17	29.92	29.85	29.83	29	53	53	54	54	53	48	47	0.03	W.S.W. W. by N. S.E. N.E.N.
FRIDAY 16	18	29.82	29.45	29.42	29	53	52	53	53	53	50	46	0.60	N.E. E. N.W. by N. N. by E
SATURDAY 17	19	29.40	29.31	29.30	29	53	52	50	50	54	53	55	0.70	W. W.S.W. S.W. W. by S.
SUNDAY 18	20	29.73	29.73	29.73	27	49	50	50	50	54	53	53	0.01	W.S.W. S.E.
MONDAY 19	23	29.71	29.65	29.65	26	46	50	50	50	55	51	58	0.03	W.N.W. W. by N. W.W.W.

**WEDNESDAY**.—Light rain toward day-break. Foggy morning; one or two showers of rain. Wind, S.W., fresh from south-east; moderate veered north-east—north-north-east; moderate breezes during the afternoon, clearing, and is the evening light rains.

**THURSDAY**.—Light rain, a dense fog, which turned to a misty rain from 10 and 11; about one, sky cleared; pleasant till sunset, with gentle south-east, veering north-east. After sunset clouds gathered overcast and lowering, and came on to blow fresh.

**FRIDAY**.—Moderate north wind till 8 A.M., then freshened and set in a steady rain, with a light easterly fluctuation until between 8 and 9 A.M. After that time occasional showers. Between 10 and 11 wind shifted to westward and blew hard, and cleared off bearing to eastward.

**SATURDAY**.—Light rain from 10 A.M. to 11 A.M. Between 11 and 12, and came over strong and heavy—continued to blow hard all day; sky cleared, and rain fell in fine drops.

**SUNDAY**.—Light rain from 11 A.M. till 1 P.M. Morning light rain early. Between 1 and 2, after an interval of calm, gentle south-westerly air set in. During afternoon, clouds cleared, and freshened, leaving a smooth air in the evening.

**MONDAY**.—Light westerly wind, A.M. and early day, clearing, a pleasant mid day breeze. Calm all day, till 4 P.M., when a short interval, and shifted back to west, veering north of west, but almost calm till 6 o'clock; between 5 and 6 thunder clouds came on, and a heavy easterly drizzle fell. After sunset light rain in the evening. Sky cleared.

Election of Members to serve in the Legislative Council, addressed to the respective Returning Officers of the Electoral Districts.

NAME OF POLLING PLACE.	DAY OF NOMINATION.	POLLING DAY.	DATE OF MEETING OF THE JURY.
Raymond Terrace ..	Monday, June 13	Friday, June 28	July 8
Melbourne ..	Tuesday, June 13	Tuesday, June 30	July 24
Esplanade ..	Thursday, June 15	Monday, June 19	June 25
Esplanade ..	Thursday, June 15	Saturday, June 17	June 25
Gipsy Ward ..	Saturday, June 17	Tuesday, June 23	June 26
East Maitland ..	Sunday, June 18	Wednesday, June 24	July 1
Scots ..	Wednesday, June 20	Saturday, June 24	July 1
Perth ..	Wednesday, June 21	Sunday, June 25	July 1
Esplanade ..	Wednesday, June 21	Monday, June 26	July 5
Perth ..	Thursday, June 22	Tuesday, June 27	July 5
Perth ..	Thursday, June 22	Monday, June 27	July 5

*Walter Eskin, Thomas and J. Mortimer Jones, and H. Danger*

**W. L.**

[illegible]

County of Durham.—Paterson, Dungog, Mer-  
ton, Macmillan, East Maitland, Jamieson,

[illegible]

SPY'S SPECIAL COMMISSION.

held at a Meeting held January 12, 1848, the Special Commission deeply regret that Her Majesty's Government should have characterized the claims of the Church, in regard to its spiritual jurisdiction, as "pretensions founded on the assumption that the Queen "have no power to determine whether matters brought before them are within the jurisdiction of the Church, or the opinion of the Church, these matters involve no political considerations; that neither sentences of excommunication, nor decrees of the House of Lords, nor any other proceedings of the Legislature, shall be effectual, if they interfere with the spiritual prerogatives of the Church, of which interference, of which spiritual considerations, the Church itself is to be the exclusive judge."

The Church has been exposed to this erroneous view of its position, and the Government, from quarters whence it is no matter of surprise that such misconstruction should have proceeded. She scarcely could have been deceived by the hands of Her Majesty's Government.

The Special Commission most confidently trusts, that the Church has never put forward any claims of a contrary nature, she has uniformly disclaimed any such exclusive and exclusive determination, so as to bind the courts, or fetter them in any manner the regulation of their own conduct, according to the laws of the Church.

But the Special Commission, in the face of the censures, grounded and having warrant in the Word of God. She further points out the statutory ratification of the Confession of Faith, and the doctrine of religious liberty, the principle that the Church "hath therein appointed a government distinct from the Civil Magistrate," and the "government of the Church, by the General Assembly, Synods, &c." as the only government of Christ's Church within this kingdom.

She, in like manner, founds on the casting out of the Constitution of Scotland the principle which obtains in that of England; that the Sovereign is supreme ruler in causes spiritual and ecclesiastical, or well as in causes temporal and civil, and the repeal of the statute's declaration of this principle, as "inconsistent with the establishment of the Church government" then restored and settled, and the cutting off the very sources of all jurisdiction to the civil courts of Scotland in matters spiritual and ecclesiastical; and finally, she appeals to the treaty of union between the two nations, whereby the two Churches were united, and the revolution "with the government, discipline, worship, right, and privileges of the church as then established, was declared to be the same as in the Church of England, the treaty, to be observed without any alteration thereof, or derogation thereto in any sort, for ever."

to the matters which they may be to decide. She has always maintained,—and she has rested much of her case on this,—that she has the supreme authority in all the affairs of the Kingdom, to which she has assumed the adjudication of matters civil,—of mere criminal,—of matters fiscal,—and of the ecclesiastical, in each of them possess, in right of her office, the power of determining for themselves respectively, and for the guidance of their conduct, whether the matters brought before them are within the scope of their jurisdiction; but on the other hand, she has no one of these powers can authoritatively pronounce opinions on the others, deprive any of the courts of their jurisdiction, or give a judicial judgment for the regulation of their conduct in matters coming before them, or force them into a course of procedure in any particular case, or interfere with their conscientious convictions, but in accordance with the views of that particular court which seeks authoritatively to impose its interpretation of the law upon the others. She has the right to determine, in the best manner, the right of the civil court to decide for itself, and for its own guidance, all matters brought before it, but subject always to the power of the supreme power of the State, should it exercise its prerogative, and the constitution, the State has not conceded upon it. But, on the other hand, she claims a like freedom for her courts, that they may be free to act according to their own judgment, and be compelled to act in the manner which they have to decide, not according to their own conscientious convictions, but according to the law, and opinions of the Court of Justice, and to be free from another and separate tribunal, to deprive them that freedom from coercion by the other courts, which is recognised at once as belonging to the Court of Justice. That she has no power to determine, in any manner, it, adopt some determination which the Court of Session held to be contrary to law, or to its constitutional powers; but the State has no power to deprive the courts of their right to act according to their own judgment and interpretation of the law, and would not presume to have the opinion of the civil court overruled upon them as the rule of their conduct, or to deprive them of the right to exercise the instance of the civil court, in order to compel them to act in opposition to their own

regard to any act which can only be performed and effected by the one court, and not be performed or effected by the other, undeniable that that matter is proper to be referred to the one court, and that, in that case, the latter cannot interfere with, or force the former in the performance of, its duty which cannot do the act can never ascribe to the separate and independent jurisdiction of the other court, inasmuch as it must be performed, and impose its views in regard to its performance, as a rule of conduct for that court, which must be followed by that free and unfettered judgment of its members. An act which can be done by a particular court, must, of necessity, be within the exclusive jurisdiction of that court; and in deciding when and how an act is to be performed, such court must be free to determine the jurisdiction. In the present test will, in general, be found sufficient evidence of questions of conflict of jurisdiction between distinct judiciaries independent of

in regard to the recent conflict between the Church Courts of Scotland and the Civil Courts, both admitted to be supreme and exclusive in regard to the matter respectively. The Government of the United Kingdom, under Her Majesty's Government, in perfect accordance with the principles of the Constitution, that "admission" as well as "examination" is a necessary condition for the Church Court alone can create the *pastoral relation between the parson and his parish*. It is in reference to the performance of this duty that he is admitted to belong exclusively to the Church Court, and not to the Civil Court, and holds the consent of the congregation, or, in fact, to be an element absolutely necessary to the establishment of the relation, coeval with her existence to the relation of the pastoral relation. She holds the right to dissent to be an absolute bar to it. She holds that she is not bound to recognize the relation, where that element exists, and is in opposition to that bar. This is her deliberate decision in regard to a matter which she has admitted province, and which she cannot avoid, and she cannot perform an act, which she alone can perform. She does not, however, seek to impose her dissent as to this matter on the Civil Courts, but she seeks to have the Civil Courts, in relation to this matter, to hold this a valid ground of refusal to constitute the pastoral relation, so as to relate them in the matter which can be dissented to, to the relation of a possession of the benefice. She would not have the Civil Courts, in relation to this matter, to

such a declaration or iteration of the beneficence would bring the disposal of the beneficence to the Court of Chancery, and the Court of Chancery as to the pastoral charge; but in reference to the question of jurisdiction, I recognise, in the fullest manner the right of the Court of Chancery to decide a cause by their own opinions, and to deal to the beneficence, on the footing that a pre-emptory rejection on such a ground has been made. I am, however, desirous to be free in determining our cause—the constitution of the pastoral relation—to judge for herself, and not to be bound by the opinions of the Court on their own peculiar and exclusive jurisdiction, according not to her own convictions, but to the opinions of the Civil Courts.

It is not in vain that the Church may, and must, be founded by the Lord, and that he is her claim, in his own right, to the sole jurisdiction, and not that which has been attributed to her of an absolute and exclusive right of determination, which shall not simply the Church, but the entire community shall be the co-ordinate powers entrusted to her for enforcing its decrees within its own province, to bear against the individual members of the other courts in order to accomplish of this—confusion and anarchy would be the inevitable result.

If, again, one of these tribunals were allowed, without interference, to determine the jurisdiction of all the others, this would be a usurpation to permit it to raise itself, by its own act and authority, from the sphere of the State to that of the Church, and to assume the powers of a super-eminent tribunal *not conferred on it* by the Constitution, and to do this, free from the control of the supreme power, from which alone its own authority proceeded.

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tion of statutory origin, of comparatively recent date, which defined jurisdiction, specially limited, to the actions civil. The Church, whose courts were not to exercise power to employ in their own behalf the force of the State for protection against encroachments, in excess, it is said, of its own powers, on what she represents as her peculiar province, the spiritual welfare of her members. She does so on grounds entitled to the least consideration, as, until within these few years, they have been respected by every Government, and by every Christian Prince. At the Session itself, during the whole preceding year, the existence of the Court, for the exercise of its power, and encroachment on those reserved by the Constitution to be established by the Church, so as, if that be believed to be the case, to have been the legislative machinery, to check the encroachment committed, is certainly not in accordance with the course in use to be pursued, in this country, in the case of similar conflicts similar to the present.

The Special Commission cannot imagine that the Church's claim of legislative interference and protection to her privileges, should be less entitled to consideration, than the State's claim of legislative interference and uninterrupted usage, but also in the statutes of the realm, and a solemn oath, that they. Nor should it weaken this claim, that the Church has no right to the civil court, of which she complains, it has already now made for the first time, there is no doubt, that the State has the right to change the institution of the court three centuries ago; while, on the contrary, it has the right to discontinue, in former days, the civil court itself.

But while Her Majesty's Government have refrained from promulgating their opinion on the statutes on which the Church of England has been based, they have not hesitated to lay down the illegation of unconstitutional encroachments on the civil courts, as warranting consideration by the House of Commons. The illegation of the supreme power, as a usurpation, interference, by the Government, in the jurisdiction of the courts, and the determination of these courts to be conclusive of their possessing this power which they assert to belong to them, have judged of the propriety of the Government of the courts of the Church, and pronounced a decided opinion as to these.

Her Majesty's Government hold that an encroachment of a national settlement upon the rights of the Church of England has been committed "rights," which is represented to be "of modern date," and to consist in the passing of the *Veto Act*, whereby the Government, in the exercise of their power, the Church has (in opposition to her own Confession and her own Standards)

intermeddled with civil affairs." The act so characterized was a revelation of a fundamental principle of the Church, on that no pastor be intruded on any congregation contrary to the will of the people, "and that no laws or provisions for carrying this principle into effect be made, which shall increase the exercise of the people's will within the narrowest bounds at all consistent with the principle." The principle, however, so far from being "modern date," is coeval with the existence of the Church. It is embodied in the Second Book of Discipline, which her Majesties have graciously adopted as the law of the Church. In that book (finally adopted by the Church in 1681), was set forth her discipline as it existed in 1642, in full force and effect, and as it has continued in the Church ever since as established by law, with full power of revocation, and to put order to all matters and causes ecclesiastical, "according to the laws and statutes of all civil laws and statutes well traced and genuine."

the true Kirk, jurisdiction and discipline heretofore, as the same is used and exercised within its realm.

After the same principle was re-asserted, when the Presbyterian government was restored, after a temporary suspension.

After the Revolution, and the subsequent restoration of patronage by the Act of Queen Anne, it was uniformly for many years given to the laity, within the limits of the Church, by the General Assembly authorizing the settlement of a presbyter against the dissent of the congregation, though without reason assigned, as was done in the year 1730. That, however, was done, not in violation of the rights of law, but in the exercise of their own unfettered discretion and judgment. Nor was this course adopted in deference to the laity, as it was in the year 1797, when they very try step towards it—(which was then by the Assembly of 1797, on the petition of the Assembly of 1796) one of us let by a solemn protest on the part of one of our dissenting lawyers who ever presided in the Court of Session—Duncan Forbes of Alford.

It is, however, as the Special Commission confidently believe, altogether unnecessary to say.

It will not be forgotten that the Church contends that the Civil Courts in pronouncing the decisions in question, have exceeded the powers conferred on them by the State, and have gone beyond the limits of jurisdiction allotted to them by the Constitution, within which alone they can act as Courts, or be recognised as declaring the law; and that the Church is not bound to recognise the jurisdiction of the Courts of the State, if it must also be kept in view, that the Church is not in the situation of a private party contending for patrimonial rights; but that as she is a corporation, and as she is the spiritual and judicial institutions of the country, and that her Courts are recognised by the State as the supreme tribunal in matters ecclesiastical. And, therefore, from her character simply as a Church, she is not bound to submit to ratification and establishment by the State, a status and jurisdiction which she has no right, or her own accord, contrary to her own con-

In 1736 the same principle was once more declared by the Assembly, and it was agreed to have been "since the Reformation" a principle of this Church; "while Presbytery were directed to have regard to it in a settlement of vacant parishes. That the same principle too, was then understood in the same sense, in which it had recently been declared. She is much bound to maintain what she believes to be her jurisdiction, and to resist encroachment on it by any other Court, as the criminal or civil courts would be to maintain their rights in conflicts with each other, as with the House of Parliament in conflicts with the Courts of Law as to their privileges."

acted by the Church appears from the fact, that that same Assembly, in the case of *St. Andrew's*, had previously decided, simply in respect of the dissent of the congregation, without reasons assigned. The principle was, subsequently to that period, enforced; and, in the case of *St. Andrew's*, although the dissent was not enforced, no instance having occurred where the civil courts interfered in any way against the exercise of its power with it; and down to the passing of the Act 1814, a minority had never ceased to exercise its power of dissent. In that year, and the resolution to enforce it, was unquestionably no novelty in the Church, its encroachment on civil rights, its interference with the rights of dissent, was entirely new. It gave rise, however, to a proceeding on the part of the civil courts altogether of modern date. During the whole previous period in which the Church of Scotland had subsisted as an independent body, and in which, upon several instances, her courts refused to interfere on grounds which the courts of law would regard, the only interference which the civil courts attempted to make was in the possession of the benefice. When they

[illegible]

The circumstance, indeed, is referred to by the church's having appeared and pleaded in its own defence, that the conflict between the conflict this was represented as imposing a separate obligation to submit to their sentence, and the obligation to follow their conduct, as it was characterised from the judicial bench in the Court of Senatus, as a conflict between the duty of obedience to the will of God, and the duty of obedience to the will of man. It would have been designated as absolute promulgation.

The said petitioners appeared in the civil courts, and the House of Commons authorized the Attorney-General to appear and plead before the Court of Queen's Bench. In making such appearance, however, a protestation was made against the jurisdiction of the civil courts, and against the validity of the proceedings and against the decision, as amply was made by the petitioners, and the Attorney-General submitted for his privilege, and jurisdiction to the House of Commons have been heard and finally, from any charge in respect of their having authorized appearance before the civil court, and having yielded submission to the sentence; and the Special Commission felt assured that the Church will no longer be subjected to a similar charge, especially on the part of those who participated in the seceding from that honourable institution.

If the Legislature will,

express declaration or by tacit recognition, withholding redress against the alleged encroachments of the civil courts, recognize these courts as authorized to declare its will to the conditions of the establishment, and the jurisdiction which it will acknowledge in the Courts, or substantially adopt their decisions, the Church, will, on her part, dominantly and implicitly acknowledge them, and alternatively declaring the law, and expounding the intentions of the Legislature, she will not, of course, perform her ministerial functions as the civil courts require, because it would be to act contrary to her conscientious convictions as to the doctrines of the Gospel; but she will acknowledge the obligation on do so to be now, though contrary to what has ever heretofore been held, a recognition of the benefits and immunities of the establishment; and being unable to comply with these conditions she will be no longer at liberty to retain benefits and immunities conferred with conditions which she cannot fulfill.

the Church has indeed protested against the interference of the Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain, "in alteration of, or derogation of, her rights and privileges, as settled in the constitution, and secured by the Treaty of Union, and the ground of her protest is, that she has entered into a Legislative Union with England—a nation whose voice in the United Parliament would be so overwhelming, and so irresistible, that a Church Covenant as established, in resisting the imposition of such laws, would be a source of danger to the people of Scotland, for several generations, had caducous, such suffering as naturally took the utmost and necessary precaution to avoid the risk of injury to the people and government of the Church, the fruits of a struggle so long continued and severe. This matter, therefore, was not deemed to be treated of by the Committee for the Union for the first time, but, by an antecedent Parliament, and, in a statute of the Parliament of Scotland, which was re-enacted in the Acts of the Parliaments of both kingdoms, and agreed to by the people of Scotland, to be an "essential and fundamental condition" thereof under the most solemn oaths, that the settlement of the Church, and its government, discipline, rights and privileges, should be maintained inviolate, without alteration thereof, or derogation

This matter was therefore excluded from the cognizance of the federal Legislature entered by the Treaty of Union, and of the structure of that of state and territorial authorities. Against any acts or sentences in derogation of the privileges and government assured, the Church must continue to protest. In the event, it nevertheless remains that in this world, has no warrant to continue to exercise supreme power of the State, in regard to its own functions in relation to the establishment of the Church, and it would accordingly deem them to be exercising such powers, when the mind and will of the Legislature shall have been ascertained as to the conditions which they may wish to be deemed those of the Establishment in Scotland, and will doubtless, while protesting, use to that power, and if she cannot feel that she could yield up her benefits and immunities therein with closed.

The Special Commission at the same time press currently to urge on the officers-benevolents of the Church of England to contribute to pray to Almighty God on his behalf; to exhort them, that while fervently repeating Him that he would be pleased to increase the calamity which he has sent upon us seems so hard at hand, they exert themselves with the utmost zeal and vigour in making preparations for the state in which the Church will be placed by a disruption of the Establishment, should such be His sovereign will during the interval in which opportunity will be afforded for planning and completing the necessary arrangements; to exhort them to do so in a proper manner, while undisturbed by a clamorously and partial confusion which was necessarily attending the act of disruption; to exhort them that their prayers shall be answered, though God's interposing mercy, by requiring the contemplated end, but pursued with single eye to His glory, and from a desire to arrange the Kingdom of His Son, they will be thrown away, but not observed to the purpose of His providence, and bring

ROBERT GORDON,

**Moderator of the Special Communion.**

**—**

**EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE.**—New Year's Day there was a sort of family reunion, which may not occur again for many years—the first day of the week, the first day of the month, the first day of the year, all happening at the same time. When all these three meet again on a New Year's

"PLEASE TO RING THE BELLE."—A poetical correspondent of the *Wills Independent* has penned our contemporary's columns with the following piece of fun :—  
"I tell you a story that's not in Tom Moore:—  
Young Love likes to knock at a pretty girl's  
at the

door;  
he call'd upon Lucy ('twas just ten o'clock),  
like a spruce single man, with a smart double  
knock. . . .  
Now, a handmaid, whatever her fingers be at,  
will run like a puss, when she hears a rat tail,  
Lucy was up, and in two seconds more,  
and question'd the stranger, and answer'd  
the door.

meeting was bliss—but the parting was  
woe ;  
for the moment will come when such comers  
must go ;  
she kiss'd him, and whisper'd—(poor in-  
nocent thing!)—  
The next time you come, love, pray say

**SALES BY AUCTION.**  
IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF  
WILLIAM NEWTON.  
JAMES BYRNE has been instructed by

the trustees to sell by public auction, on or about the 1st July next, that beautiful, commanding, and well-known farm, LONGGOSH, overlooking Parramatta and the surrounding neighbourhood, without reserve, of which particulars will be set forth in a future advertisement.

**IN THE VICE ADMIRALTY COURT  
OF NEW SOUTH WALES.**  
*Joseph Rice v. Steamer Corsair.*

will cause the said Vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, to be put up for sale on FRIDAY, the twenty-third day of June, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the Supreme Court Office, King-street, Sydney.

An inventory of her Stores, &c., may be seen at the said Office.

ALFRED ELYARD,  
 Marshal of the Vice Admiralty Court of  
 South Wales.—Dated 29th May, 1863.

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